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dress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

ur friends of Col. William B. Thomas are ng him for the post of Collector at the port hiladelphia. Considering that he was reed by Mr. Johnson, his appointment again ld argue somebody has changed.

IR SOUTH MOVING.—The reports from the h continue to favor the belief that nearly y State will speedily move in the work of nstruction. There is an immediate pros- of the era of good feeling—at least good n.

The Failures in Providence.

he failure of Taft & Co., in Providence, for 00,000, has been followed by that of Amasa tin for $600,000, Bailey & Eaton for $500,- and the Waukegan Company for $2,000,000. siderable anxiety prevails in regard to them comparative quiet prevails.

New York Dry Goods Market.

here appears to be considerable business g in the New York Dry Goods Market, the cipal houses being quite crowded with cus- rs from all parts of the country, with a fair portion from the South. A reliable report that while the Spring business will not be t it has been for several years past, it will better than was expected a month ago. A k of activity has produced a good deal of idence in the future.

Dismal Swamp Canal.

he Dismal Swamp Canal, which penetrates passes through the inmost recesses of the t Dismal Swamp, and connects the harbors orfolk and Portsmouth with the sounds and d waters of North Carolina, is in the pro- of great improvement. Colonel Walton, engineer of the projected improvements, a number of assistants, is engaged in sur- ng the canal and staking out the line. The e course of the canal is to be locked and ened, and the width is to be increased ty feet, making the canal sixty feet broad. locks are also to be removed and extended ty-five feet. The excavation will com- ce next month, and when finished will place canal in a condition to accommodate ten s the amount of business it is capable of g at present.

erican Five-Twenties in Paris.

owles, Drevet & Co., in their weekly circu- dated Paris, March 1, 1867, say: "Amer- five-twenties alone continue unaffected by various influences which agitate the Bourse. course of gold and the news, favorable or rwise, which the telegraph brings from York, produce slight movements of ad- e or decline, with, however, no considera- variation. Sellers speculating under appre- ions they believe well founded are numer- and purchases for investment blishing the equilibrium and prices are ntained.

On the report, which has been but little ted, that two hundred millions five- dies of 1862 (the only issue freely negotiated at the Paris Bourse) had been discovered to ounterfeit, a slight decline has taken place. news that President Johnson will not be arched has had no influence on this secu- which was quoted in our last circular at 16 and close to-day at 82¾."

Munich Fountain for Cincinnati.

r. Henry Pcobusco, a citizen of Cincinnati, in Europe, where he has been traveling for months, offers, during his sojourn in ich, to contract and pay for a public foun- thirty-two feet high, and to be known as the of the late Tylor Davidson, provided the Council will consent to its erection on a street Market space, about sixty feet east Walnut, and will agree to protect it and it in order as a free drinking fountain. design is patented after the most celebrated tain in Munich, and one of the most strik- n Europe. The largest and central figure be bronze groupe will be of a man dispens- water, while around the basin stand a num- of minor figures, in various expressive positions and attitudes, who seem to ive a portion of the precious beverage. se figures will all be cast at the great Royal ze Foundry in Munich, and will cost 000 in gold.

he shaft of the fountain will be thirty-two high, and constructed of black granite, hyry and bronze. On it will be a medal- of Tyler Davidson, in whose name, the tain is tendered to Cincinnati.

HE EMBASSY TO ROME.—The correspondent he New York *Herald*, writing from Rome,

: The Americans in Rome have been very h surprised and feel very indignant with news just received here of a bill having ed the House of Representatives suppress- the Legation in Rome, and especially that occasion has been taken to accuse the Ro- government of unfriendliness, when it has nded an act of courtesy to General King, has had no intimation to close the Ameri- chapel, in which service has been regular- conducted. On account of the difficulty of ing in Rome an apartment with suitable ac- modations for the chapel, owing to the in- of American travellers, Cardinal Anto- l has signified to General King that he could rnie the chapel from the Legation, by ving it in the room occupied for some thirty rs by the English congregation, and adjoin- the present English chapel. This may be sidered as an act of courtesy on the part of government, as the Roman laws require testant worship to be held at the residence the representative of Protestant countries, General King's predecessors were not able obtain this favor.

OUTH CAROLINA.—Says a Charleston letter:

hin the last month a change has been felt, hope, which lingered still and struggled on ough two years of almost inevitable ruin, yielded. Despondency everywhere prevails. herto there was a hope that the President's ley of reconstruction would prevail; and r, with the failure of that possibility, the ectual spirit is broken. General confis- on is now expected; and the energy and in- try that have been struggling in the vague t of possibilities are now paralyzed. Meets- s have been called in several of the districts levise some measures to avert the ruin that elt to be imminent. In Newberry a meeting advised the Governor to call an extra ses- of the Legislature in order to order a con- tion, empowered to act in the emergency save the debtors from ruin.

MIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The ship Goleonda, t sailed from Charleston early last Autumn, rying to Liberia a large shipment of freed- , some missionaries, and a distinguished y of South Carolina as teacher, has been rd from. Of the several hundreds of freed- on board, only three died during the pass- . They expect to plant coffee, ginger, pep- and tobacco; while leisure time is to be de- ed to bee-hunting, the gathering and prepa- on of cocoa, gums animi and copal, cam- d and palm oil. Bees are abundant, and ey and bees wax find a ready sale. Those e engaged in this branch of business here- erto have done so on a very limited scale, in the same way that it is done in the South- and Western States in America—trusting nly to nature, and only lending a helping d when nature is about to make a failure.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

fire at No. 59 Lower Market street, Cincin- , yesterday morning, nearly destroyed the goods store of J. M. Johnson. Loss about 000. Insured for $13,000.

ones's paper warehouse, on Dearborne street, cago, was completely destroyed by fire on nday night. The loss is estimated at one dred thousand dollars. Insured for eighty sand dollars. The *Evening Journal* office, ining, was damaged five thousand dollars.

Samuel Guilton, Maximilian's agent in San ncisco, publishes a card contradicting the ement that the City of Mexico was cap- ed by Liberals, February 17th. He says he d by later news, stating that General Marquese in possession of the city at the time re- ed to.

n Thursday, Dr. Howe left by the steamer a, with the balance of twelve thousand dol- subscribed in New York to the Cretan Re- Fund, and sixteen thousand in the city of on and elsewhere.

nformation has been received that the cable nded for the submarine telegraph from Cuba Florida, is now in satisfactory process of struction in London, under the supervision Mr. William E. Everett, and is expected to laid in the early part of June next.

. T. Stewart has purchased Dr. Spencer's rch in Brooklyn, for a million of dollars, will open it as a dry goods store next fall. d & Taylor talk of doing something simi-

The *Herald's* special says concerning the in- tigation into the Treasury Department, that Department pronounces the reports of over ies of currency and bonds unfounded in th. On the other hand a boy testifies that assisted the foreman in the Printing Bureau burning a large quantity of paper used in nting some of the currency, that there is a ge quantity of duplicate coupons on hand ich have been redeemed by the Treasury. d that some seventy thousand dollars in frac- nal currency has been issued which has not n regularly paid for. Mr. Covode is deeply pressed with the belief that there have been y large over-issues.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1867. NO. 169.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

RECONSTRUCTION SUPPLEMENT.

ITS PROBABLE PASSAGE TO-DAY.

Prospect of the Adjournment of Congress.

Present State Debt Under Military Bill.

No Duplication of Bonds by the Treasury

Falling off in Internal Revenue.

Proposed Resolutions of Sympathy with Fenians.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1867.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

The debate on the Supplemental Reconstruction bill was continued by the Senate to-day at great length, but without coming to any final result. It was agreed at one time to hold a night session in order to finish the discussion, but on hearing that the House had adjourned till Monday that was abandoned, and the consideration of the subject will therefore be resumed to-morrow. An amendment offered by Mr. Fessenden to allow the people of the Southern States to vote first on the question as to whether they would call a convention or not under the reconstruction law, passed March 2d, opened the issue in all its bearings, but was finally voted down. The bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, will probably pass to-morrow, and be promptly acted on by the House on Monday.

The Question of Adjournment.

Several test votes were taken to-day in the House, which indicate very clearly a large majority in favor of adjourning over until October, Business introduced to-day was even postponed by a large vote until December. The House also refused to appoint the Military Committee, and gave other evidence that as soon as it passed the supplemental reconstruction bill, it was ready to take a long recess.

Reconstruction and Present State Debt.

A well known New York editor reached here to-night from a long trip through the Southern States. He reports the people profoundly agitated by the reconstruction law, and hesitating about doing anything just so long as any supplemental legislation is impending. One serious objection to the movement, he represents, is based on the fact that the debt incurred by the present State Government will be invalidated by acquiescence of the people in the reconstruction bill, which declares in its preamble that said State governments are not legal. The State of Georgia, as it now exists, has issued a large amount of bonds.

An Authoritative Denial.

An authoritative contradiction was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sherman of stories set afloat that there had been a duplication of bonds by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury. It appears that duplicate numbers had been printed accidentally on sixteen thousand dollars worth of bonds, but that no duplicate bonds in point of fact had been issued.

Incensed With General Schofield.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, to-day, is satisfied with General Schofield's assignment to that Military District. It says:—"If the civil authority of our State must be subordinate to and overruled, the unpleasing office could not have been confided to any one who would command in the outset more of the hope and confidence of our people than General Schofield."

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet meeting was full to-day, but mostly occupied with the discussion of the numerous important pending appointments.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The condition of business in the country is exhibited by the internal receipts, which have fallen considerably below a half million of dollars per day. They reached but a trifle over three hundred thousand dollars to-day.

The Fenian Struggle.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are seriously considering the propriety of reporting a series of resolutions looking virtually to sympathy with the present struggle in Ireland.

Declared a Failure.

Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech here last night, in which he declared, as reported in the *Chronicle*, that the present reconstruction law was a failure, because the Government had not troops enough to enforce it.

The Public Lands.

Returns to the land office show that over twenty thousand acres of land were taken up during February in Michigan and Wisconsin, under the homestead act.

General Fullerton

Arrived here to-day, in obedience to a summons to testify before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN ROME.

The President communicated to the House a letter from Minister King, dated February 17th, in which the latter says he directed the arms of the American Legation to be placed over the building in which the American Chapel is located. This, it seems, satisfied the requirements or scruples of the authorities, and thus far no one has interfered with them, nor does he believe they will be disturbed during the present season. The authorities may possibly hereafter insist upon the rule that the worship shall be held under the Minister's roof. He says one solution of the difficulty has been suggested; this is to purchase or hire for a term of years a building for legation purposes, including ample accommodations for a chapel. Under this arrangement there would be no further question as to the right of American Protestants to assemble for worship within the walls of Rome.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Captain Joseph P. Sanford is relieved from duty as Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron, on arrival of the Pensacola at San Francisco, and ordered to command that vessel. Captain John L. Worden is relieved from the command of the Pensacola on arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to return to New York. Commander Paul Shirley is relieved from the command of the Suwannee on arrival of the Pensacola at San Francisco, and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron.

ONLY ONE CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day, confirmed only one nomination, that of a Captain in the army. Its time was principally consumed in referring nominations to appropriate committees.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs last week at the principal ports were $5,399,657 94.

RECEPTION OF NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Senor Don Facundo Goni, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, was received by the President to-day. In his remarks Senor Goni said the principal object of the mission which has been confided to me, is to maintain as my worthy predecessor has done, and even to draw more closely each day if possible the relations of friendship which unite Spain with this Republic, by bringing to a close at the present and avoiding in the future every question capable of disturbing the harmony which exists between the two nations, and which my Government desires to preserve; also worthily with all States of America to obtain this. I hope to merit your good will and the co-operation of your enlightened Government, holding myself fortunate should I achieve the full accomplishment of so noble and elevated a purpose. The President in reply welcomed Goni, and added: The United States and Spain were at first allies; they have never ceased to be friends, I sincerely hope these relations, conducive to the prosperity of both countries and to peace and the progress of freedom throughout the world, may continue forever.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

The delegation appointed by the Legislature of Virginia called yesterday on the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The interview was of a highly satisfactory character, and the latter avowed the earnest intention of the Senate of Virginia to return to her place in the Union, under the terms proposed by Congress. The delegation, just previous to their returning to Richmond, visited the President of the United States, who, according to the statement of one of the members of the delegation, said he was opposed to the object of their mission; that notwithstanding his opposition to the reconstruction law, it was now the law of the land, and he should now faithfully execute the land, and he should now faithfully execute it; that he thought the Legislature had done right by promptly accepting its terms, which would tend to alleviate the bitterness produced by the late war, and at an early day restore the Southern States to all their relations to the Federal Government.

Harrisburg Election.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the usual majority for the Democrats. But a small vote was cast.

BY THE CABLE.

Fenian Head Centers Arrested.

Baltic Ports Closed by Ice.

TURKEY DETERMINED ON WAR.

Banquet at American Chamber of Commerce.

More War Vessels Sent to Ireland.

Fenian Rising in Liverpool Feared.

Informal Opening of the Exposition

Fenian Arrests.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening, March 14.—Two Fenian Head Centers, named Burns and Rea, have been arrested in Belfast.

Baltic Ports Closed by Ice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday Evening, March 14.—The ports in the Baltic are closed by ice.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, March 14.—It is stated that the European powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Prussia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is determined to continue the war in Candia, and is preparing to send ten fresh battalions of troops to the island under command of Hazzam Pacha.

Banquet.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 15.—The American Chamber of Commerce gave a grand banquet to-night, in honor of the heroes of the Atlantic Cable, at which five gold medals were presented to Cyrus W. Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning and Mr. Willoughby Smith. The entertainment was a splendid affair. The American Minister and all the leading American merchants of the city were present. W. M. Rathbone, Esq., presided. The usual loyal toasts were given, and the health of the President of the United States drank. Mr. Adams, in reply to a highly complimentary toast, declined all personal credit for the maintenance of peace between England and America, saying his course had been dictated by the American Government.

He thought the magnitude of the relations between the two countries had been a guarantee of peace. The telegraph would, he hoped, strengthen that guarantee, and ultimately supercede diplomacy, and move the world into one nation and one language.

Mr. Rathbone, Chairman, proposed the health of the projector of the Atlantic Cable, and his associates. He awarded highest credit to Mr. Field as the projector of the undertaking, and extolled his perseverance.

Mr. Field returned thanks for the honor extended, and said he would be ever grateful for the valuable memento he had received. He contrasted the present success of the cable with the severe disappointments the work had met with in the past. He did justice to all engaged in the great enterprise, from government authorities down to sailors and workmen. He said the existing cables were perfect in construction, and could do twelve times the amount of work which offered. He therefore hoped the tariff on messages would soon be reduced, so that both lines might be kept constantly in operation. He was in favor of allowing the transmission of political intelligence to the press on both sides of the ocean at rates which would enable them to publish full news of the world every day. He promised that the working facilities of the cables should be improved and extended in America, and eloquently expatiated on the future benefits to be derived when these improvements have been completed. He concluded by hoping the Atlantic cable would be the means of cementing the friendship of the two nations that words of enmity might never occur between the mother and the child, and the blessings of liberty in either hemispheres.

Mr. Field's was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Captain Anderson made a speech, in the course of which he declared that had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Field, the cable would never have been laid. A speech was also made by Mr. Willoughby Smith. Mr. Canning was unavoidably absent.

War Vessels for Ireland.

LONDON, Friday noon, March 15.—Four more vessels of war sailed for the Irish coast.

A Rising Feared in Liverpool.

Fears are entertained of a rising of the Irish in Liverpool.

Opening of the Exposition.

PARIS, Friday, March 15.—The universal Exposition will be informally opened on the 1st of April. The inaugural ceremonies will take place at a later day.

Decline in Mexican Bonds.

There has been a rise in Imperial Mexican bonds, in consequence of a rumor that they are to be converted into French three per cent rentes.

Committed for High Treason.

DUBLIN, March 15.—Forty prisoners were committed at Limerick for high treason. Archbishop Culen praises the government for its clemency to the rebels. A rising on Sunday next is feared.

Arrival of French Troops.

PARIS, March 15.—The steamer Nouveau Monde has arrived at St. Mazaire, with French troops from Mexico, and twelve million dollars.

The Servian Forts.

VIENNA, March 15.—A semi-official paper says the question of the Servian forts is settled. The new Wallachian cabinet is liberal in its ten dencies.

Russian Military Preparations.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Russia is increasing her military preparations.

Shipping Intelligence.

VALENTIA, IRELAND, March 14.—The steamship Delaware, from Philadelphia, via Norfolk, arrived this morning, out of coal.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, Evening.—The steamers Tripoli and City of New York, from New York, have arrived.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday noon, March 15.—The cotton market in the beginning experienced a considerable decline, and transactions were very light, but the market is gradually recovering from the depression, and quotations for the three days past show increased firmness and an upward tendency in prices. Sales of the week, 63,000 bales. The market opens firm to-day at the following authorized quotations: Middling uplands, 13¾d; Orleans, 13¾d; sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn is selling to-day at 39s 9d for mixed Western. Provisions steady and prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 15, Evening.—The cotton market is quite active and closed firm; middling uplands, 13¾d; Orleans, 13¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Manchester market for goods and yarns firm; with upward tendency.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Corn advanced to 41 shillings per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat —Milwaukee red and amber, 13s 3d per cental. Oats—American and Canadian 6s 3d per 45 pounds. Barley 4s 6d per 60 pounds, for American. Provisions steady and firm. Produce—Linseed Oil quoted at thirty-nine pounds per ton; Linseed cakes ten pounds five shillings per ton.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday noon, March 15.—Consols 91 for money. 5-20s, 74½; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 39¼.

LONDON, Friday, March 15, Evening.—Consols steady, at 91 for money. Five-twenties, 74¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, 39½.

Frankfort Money Market.

At Frankfort United States bonds last evening were quoted at 77½.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—U. S. bonds, 77¼.

Charitable Movement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms this morning to inaugurate measures to relieve the suffering in the South. Mayor McMichael presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the destitute people of the South, and a committee appointed to collect money and supplies, and superintend the distribution.

Baltimore Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15.—The Legislature elected Lefevre Marsh, James E. Carr, and William H. B. Tesselbaugh, Police Commissioners.

Bark Annie Shew Burned.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—The bark Annie Shew was burned at Acapulco, with one thousand bales of cotton.

Maryland Election Bill Passed.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—The new Election bill has passed the Senate.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Sale of Vessels to Foreign Governments.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Further Debate on Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1867.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate, after some debate, agreed to hold an evening session to day.

The concurrent resolution to amend one of the joint rules prohibiting the sale or introduction of malt or spirituous liquors into the Capitol building, was adopted.

Mr. MORTON presented a resolution of the Indiana Legislature in favor of equalization of bounties. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to amend the ninth section of the act further to protect lives of passengers on steamboats, &c., so as to exempt steamboats from being compelled to carry friction matches in iron safes. Passed.

Mr. HENDERSON asked for a committee to investigate the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, to consist of five instead of three members.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of a joint committee. He was authorized to say there had been no duplication of United States bonds, in all cases of presumed duplication; nothing was discovered but the erroneous stamping, some numbers having been placed on two bonds. The amount thus erroneously stamped was $16,000.

Pending consideration of the motion, the morning hour expired.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern branch, and Telegraph line, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee the bonds of the Company, &c., being the bill of last session revived.

Mr. POMEROY introduced the bill of last session granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in the direction of Guaymas. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Road.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill providing that in lieu of the appointment of special agents of the Post Office Department for the Pacific States and Territories, there shall be appointed a superintendent of postal affairs for that district, who shall superintend the postal affairs of the same.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill providing that nothing contained in the acts for the preservation of neutral relations of the United States shall be construed to render it illegal to sell or charter any vessel built within the United States, and purchased from the United States, to any Government then at peace with the United States, or to any subject thereof, though such vessel be prepared for war, provided that such sale or charter be a commercial transaction, and no intent on the part of seller to participate in any hostile act of the purchaser. It provides that all penalties incurred under the acts referred to are hereby disposed of in the same way with the act regulating the disposition of penalties incurred under the laws relating to customs, approved February 28, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of paying the loyal people of Tennessee for Commissary and Quartermaster's stores taken and used by the Federal Army in that State during the late war, and reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of three gentlemen, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to investigate such claims and give vouchers for the same when found correct.

The resolution was agreed to, but Mr. EDMUNDS subsequently entered a motion to reconsider for the purpose of modification.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution to pay Indiana for Quartermasters' and Commissary stores furnished to the militia of that State when called on for the late invasion. Referred to the Military Commission.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. DRAKE'S amendment, which was modified so as to read that the Constitutions of the States be held to shall provide that all voting for State, County and Municipal officers shall be by ballot. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment, the effect of which he explained yesterday to be that the Convention to frame Constitution should be called only upon a legal expression, in favor of, being transmitted from the provisional governor to the commanding general, etc. He moved to strike from the first section the following words: "That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district, defined by act to which this is the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2d, 1867, shall cause a registration, &c.," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That before the Convention mentioned in the fourth section of this act to frame a State Constitution under and by virtue of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2d, 1867, the commanding general in each district, defined in said act, shall cause a registration, &c." Also, to strike from the second section the following words, "That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government" for such State loyal to the Union," and to insert thereof a provision that after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, the commanding general shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Provisional Governor of such State loyal to the Union, and whenever thereafter the provisional government of said State shall, by legal enactment, provide a convention shall be called for the purpose of forming a constitution and civil government for such State, and shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the commanding general, he shall direct that a convention shall be held, and shall appoint a time and place for holding it.

This gave rise to a discussion, which took a wide range, and was generally participated in, lasting from one to four, when a vote was taken on the first Fessenden amendment. Disagreed to, yeas 14, nays 29.

Mr. FESSENDEN said—Regarding this as a test vote, and his second amendment being dependent on the first, he should withdraw it.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved an executive session.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He hoped Senators in favor of this bill would continue it until passed. If it was carried over from day to day, it was hard to tell when the result will be reached. The debate of yesterday had been repeated to-day, and would be to-morrow if the bill was kept before the Senate, and one amendment each day was to be offered and voted on. With such amendments as were understood ready to be offered he could not tell when the bill would be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN interrupted the discussion to offer a joint resolution to remove the disability to hold office from Robt. M. Patton, of Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate went into executive session, after which the resolution for a recess was rescinded, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several amendments to the rules of the House were adopted, none indeed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, on leave, introduced a joint resolution relating to claims against the Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HULBURD offered a resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a Committee on public expenditures, and that such Committee take into consideration the report of the Committee of the last House on the testimony in the New York Custom House, and report what action, if any, is advisable in the premises.

Mr. HULBURD replied at some length to Collector Smythe's card, declaring, in the course of his remarks, that the New York Custom House was, under Smythe's administration, reeking with corruption. In reference to the bonded warehouse business, a more flagitious, improper, disreputable and disgraceful transaction than that shown in the testimony had never been made public. He also declared that the evidence showed that while Smythe took an oath every month that he received nothing from cartage, etc., he actually did receive every month $2,500 from that source, which money was handed to his Secretary, who kept it until the monthly oath had been taken by the Collector, and then paid it over by checks or otherwise. He would not forget the indignation he felt when a witness testified that Mr. Smythe had said to him, "I am damned sorry that I ever undertook to carry the President's daughters." Mr. Smythe, to be sure, denied that he had detailed saying so, but the witness said to him, "I do not know what you thought; I do not know what occasion you had to say so; but I do know you used these very words." Referring to the name of Mrs. Perry, he said she was no myth; her veritable presence in the Executive Chamber was proved more than once, and the soft, low words there spoken by her. It was in proof she was to have shared one-third of the profits of the general order business, and one of the witnesses had told him after he left the stand that Mrs. Perry had a written agreement to that effect, and that the President of the United States had read that agreement. He characterized Mr. Smythe as a vampire, sucking out the life-blood of the commerce of New York, hampering commerce and making it subordinate to his own personal aggrandizement and to political objects. No action was taken.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting additional report from Minister King at Rome, dated February 18th, on the subject of the reported removal of the American Protestant Church from Rome. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House agreed to adjourn to-day until Monday.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with the report of General Sheridan on the surveys of Illinois and Rock Rivers.

Mr. MALLORY, the member from Oregon, had the oath administered and took his seat.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, on leave, introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution for the immediate appointment of a Committee on Military affairs, and that it be authorized to sit during the recess for the purpose of inquiring into the manner of procuring heavy ordnance for the United States service, the disbursement relating thereto, the quality of rifled and smooth bore guns heretofore introduced, and hereafter to be introduced, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ clerks, and directing the Secretary of War to cause experiments to be made, &c. After some debate the resolution was postponed till December next, yeas 69, nays 56. This vote is regarded as an indication of the temper of the House on adjournment.

Mr. LOGAN then offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House as to the amount paid by the Government since April, 1861, for cannon, ordnance, projectiles, and small arms, by the War and Navy Department, as to contracts for the same, and whether the officers of the Government are pecuniarily interested in improvements, etc. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS then offered Mr. Logan's first resolution, modified so as to provide for the appointment of the Military Committee temporarily.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the resolution on the table; yeas 68, nays 56.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking aid for the Northern Pacific Railway, and relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, announcing that he had approved and signed House bill making appropriations for expenses of Commissioner to the Indian country.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on retrenchments, to which was referred the resolution of inquiry in reference to coin of Richmond banks now on special deposit in the treasury, reported a joint resolution directing the Treasurer to sell the coin and bullion, about $100,000, place the amount in the treasury, and allow the claimants to assert their rights to the same in the court of claims.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the latter clause was struck out.

Mr. Cook moved to insert instead of "coin and bullion being sold," "be paid into the Treasury." Agreed to.

The Joint resolution as amended, was passed.

FERNANDO WOOD made a speech to the effect that whether criminal or not, Collector Smythe had not the capacity or discretion to fill a place of such magnitude and importance.

Mr. HULBURD'S resolution was adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Expenditure inquire into the conduct of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of New York, in connection with the administration of his office, and in connection with it his testimony and proceedings as a witness before the Committee on Public Expenditures. The resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1867.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The *Herald* says the present and prospective condition of the labor market is exciting considerable interest among the laboring classes of the city. Advanced rates of remuneration, with few exceptions, are only contemplated by most of the building trades. Ship building is dull, and the mechanics employed are working at reduced wages. The present unsettled state of the labor market has been unparalelled for years.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

Panama correspondence to March 4th reports the prevalence of yellow fever. Sixteen deaths from the disease had occurred on board the United States ship Jamestown. The executive officer, John Q. Adams, died on Washington's birth day, and the paymaster and another officer are in a critical state.

DEATH.

Col. Levi C. Turner, Judge-Advocate of the War Department, died in Washington on Thursday.

FIRE.

A dispatch has been received announcing the burning of half the business portion of Albany, Ga.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, arrived to-day. She reports extraordinary large fields of ice.

DEATH OF HIRAM WOODRUFF.

Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated horsetrainer, died last night.

CORRECTION.

The reported failure of the Waukegan Mills, Providence, proves incorrect. The error appears to have arisen from the fact that Orray, Taft & Co., recently failed, were treasurers of the Waukegan Mills, and heavy line of prints known as the Waukegan prints, owned by Orray, Taft & Co., were recently sold at a heavy sacrifice. The company is not affected.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

General Schofield's Order Gives Satisfaction—Georgia Ready to Accept the Sherman Bill.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Herald's* special says: Information from Richmond, received in this city to-night, represents that Gen. Schofield's order on assuming command of Virginia as Military Governor, gives entire satisfaction. It was read in the House of Delegates and received with great applause, by the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate was actively employed in a political discussion on the Wilson bill. Senators Ould, McRae, Trout, Mercer, Robinson and Keene have returned to Richmond from Washington, having, as is reported, partially accomplished the passage of the Wilson bill in the United States Senate, which was the object of their mission. Political circles are progressing all over the State of Virginia. Amelia, Mecklenberg, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, and other counties have by a popular voice called a State Convention under the reconstruction bill. A gentleman from Georgia informs me that the people there were ready to accept the terms of the Sherman bill, under the proposition of ex-Governor Brown. I am in receipt of information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Texas, as well as Virginia, that the negro vote will undoubtedly be on the rebel side under this bill, and also, I believe, in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, where the rebel element is strongest. Authorities regard the objective point of the Fenians, and are hurrying troops to its defense. Wednesday, the first detachment arrived, and yesterday the number was increased to 2,000, and others were on the way. Last night the Superintendent of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad received a message from Montreal, requesting the railroad ferry steamer to discontinue its night trips. An unusual number of strangers are traveling this way, and a rumor connects them with some new Fenian movement about to take place. For five miles above this place the river is frozen, and the ice would offer a safe crossing for an army, were there ready to cross. The Fenians here are holding night meetings, but maintain the utmost secrecy in regard to future designs.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Money Bags—A Fat Thing—The State Treasurer's Office.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

The defeat of Mr. Wharton's resolution of inquiry into the uses made of the State balances by a close vote, has given rise to a good deal of legislative scandal. It will be noticed that Treasurer Kemble, in his communication, promises to report "where the deposits of the State may be." It is alleged, with how much truth the writer wots not, that the Treasurer farms out the large monthly balances for his personal benefit; that he is interested in banking operations at Philadelphia, &c. It is maintained by some that these monthly balances might be made a source of revenue to the State to the amount of at least $100,000, and that it does not look well that Republicans should indefinitely postpone the concluding portion of the resolution of inquiry, which read: "Whether in the judgment of the Committee, compatible with the security of the State funds, any arrangements can be made with banks, or banking corporations, whereby interest upon the balances remaining in the Treasury can be secured for the benefit of the Commonwealth." If the State can make $100,000 a year from there deposits, it is a shame why should members oppose the inquiry? The Treasurer's annual report for the fiscal year from November 30, 1865, to November 30, 1866, shows the average monthly balances to have been $2,700,511, as follows:

November 30	$ 3,373,668 14
December 31	2,850,746 85
1866—January 31	2,731,766 67
February 28	2,746,481 36
March 31	2,800,215 92
April 30	2,575,226 73
May 31	2,155,389 01
June 30	2,813,491 46
July 31	2,611,709 97
August 31	3,016,272 94
September 30	3,641,976 11
October 31	3,594,194 81
November 30	1,741,033 27
	$33,184,678 52
Average	$ 2,700,511 42

The Treasurer's salary is but $1,700, and he is required to give bonds in $80,000. The average balance in the State Treasurer's hands would at 6 per cent. yield $162,690, at four per cent. $108,260, and it is alleged that the State Treasurer's office, instead of being worth a salary, of only $1,700 is worth to him and his sureties very nearly the interest of the average balances, certainly over $100,000 annually. If interest is to be made upon the funds in the Treasurer's hands, those seeking the inquiry hold that upon every principle of justice, that interest should belong to the public out of whose money it is to be made. If by the proposed resolution of inquiry, $100,000 annually could be saved to the people, the resolution of inquiry should not have been voted down.

Mr. Kemble promises to communicate to the Legislature such information as it seeks, and it would be manifestly unjust to indulge in any remark calculated to prejudge the matter.

[Our correspondent sends very interesting sketches of speeches on the Connellsville Railroad bill, which we are compelled to omit on account of the crowded state of our columns this morning. We shall endeavor to find room for them in another issue.]

PROPER SUBSTITUTION.—The appropriation for the Military Academy was so amended, through the intervention of Senator Wilson, as to prohibit drills and parades on Sunday, and to make it the duty of the Chaplain to organize a class for biblical instruction, and give his whole attention to the religious welfare of the cadets.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

English Cabinet Changes—The Reform Question—Empress Charlotte Entirely Recovered—French Iron-Clad Lost—Testimonial to Lamartine—Emancipation of Russian Serfs, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The new Hamburg steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 23d, via Southampton, on the 6th, arrived to-night, having a remarkably rapid passage.

The resignations in the British ministry were Lords

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the area; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, laboring in the interest of the monopoly, is doing its best to make it appear that the Bogus Free Railroad Law was passed by the votes of such Senators as BILLINGFELT, WHITE, BROWN, of Mercer, TAYLOR and others, who voted for it under the mistaken idea that it was best to do so, because it was "the best they could get." The fact is, the bill would have passed, and did pass the Senate without their votes. The Central had votes enough any way, and only wanted the votes of these Senators to divide the responsibility of killing the Free Principle. To make it appear that the Senators named were the means of passing the bogus bill, is the labor of the Central managers now. It is, perhaps, what might have been expected, but it is not what in fairness is due. The *Telegraph* may persist in this outrage; and the more it does it, will those who consented to follow the Solicitor into the snare realize the gravity of the mistake in not voting square, and at all times against the bill.

FREE RAILROAD LAW WITH A VENGEANCE.

The second section of the Bogus Free Railroad Law—which *does not* apply to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—provides that—

"The stockholders of all corporations organized under this act, shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock for the payment of wages of labor, materials furnished, right of way, property used and damages incurred, in the construction, maintenance and operation of their respective railways, that may be due and unpaid by the company for a period not exceeding six months: *Provided*, that demand for the same shall be made upon any stockholder or stockholders within the six months before mentioned."

It is not here nor anywhere in the act provided that creditors shall exhaust their remedy against the company before proceeding to collect from a stockholder; but however solvent and able to pay the Company may be, they may make demand of any stockholder and proceed to harrass and collect the amount due from him. It will be observed also that the stockholder is thus held for any claim, of whatever nature, and at all times; and all that the creditor need do is to select his man and make him pay. We think it extremely doubtful if any one of the gentlemen in the Legislature who voted for the bill would consent to hold a dollar's worth of stock under such a law. The section was placed in the bill at the instance of the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for what purpose no one can seriously doubt.

Is there a man alive, who supposes that corporation would not resist to the last the application of the law to them? It is because the law, with this section in it, would operate to prevent the construction of railroads, we say is in no sense a Free Railroad Law, but the reverse. So long as such an enactment remained in force, the monopoly would be sure that competing enterprises would not be attempted. The power that was able to pass the law would be sufficient to prevent its repeal or amendment—except by an uprising of the people to rid themselves of the intolerable bondage.

But this is not the only section that is an outrage on the people and a denial of the Free Principle. Section Ten, after reciting how money may be borrowed, goes on to say:

"And in the event of a failure on the part of the directors to observe and keep in faith all and singular *the requirements of this act*, they shall be held individually liable in their private and estates for any violation thereof or losses incurred thereby, and that all statutes of this Commonwealth limiting the liabilities of parties so offending, or right of action against them in actions of law, or in equity, be and the same are hereby repealed."

This, to say the least, is extremely "snaky." Did it read "the requirements of *this section*," it would have been clear enough that it was meant the Directors were to be held liable for the non-performance or misperformance of those things whereof the section treated, and of their official duty generally. While the Courts might construe the language so to mean, there is doubt enough about it to accomplish the object intended by the Solicitor or other Pennsylvania Railroad Manager who drew it, to wit: the rendering of the law totally in operative except in preventing capitalists engaging in the building of other Railroads in Pennsylvania.

It is so transparent that these and the other amendments were inserted in the law by the Pennsylvania Company solely to defeat the Free Principle, while the name would be retained, that any discussion on the subject is wholly useless. The managers of that company, when they speak candidly, admit this, and were the law made applicable to them, they would oppose it to the end.

THE CONNELLSVILLE BILL.

The defeat of the Connellsville bill in the House, of course occasions no surprise. The vote in its favor was larger than we had reason to expect, considering that it was only the people on one side and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the other. That the bill should have failed by only eleven votes, is encouraging. When the Bogus Free Railroad Bill comes to a vote in the House, we are once raged to hope it will fail; for strong as was the Connellsville bill, the Free Principle is stronger still. Both parties are pledged to it.

THE MILITARY COMMANDERS.

The District commanders selected by the President under the Military Bill for the government of the South, are all right. To the First District, consisting of Virginia, General SCHOFIELD; to the Second District including North Carolina and South Carolina, General SICKLES; to the Third District, including Georgia, Florida and Alabama, General THOMAS; to the Forth District, including Arkansas and Mississippi, General ORD; and to the Fifth District, including Louisiana and Texas, General SHERIDAN.

Though tardy in making these selections, he should have the credit of having made good ones. General GRANT has issued the necessary order and the officers named have by this time entered on the practical administration of the Reconstruction Law.

THE retirement of the French from Mexico has had the effect of betraying, or perhaps of producing, a bad state of feeling between the Mexicans and them. The natives show a decided antipathy to the foreigners, not confining their offensive demonstrations to the French, but extending them to all outsiders, not excepting their dear friends from the United States. They say they have driven out the French and are able to drive out all other intruders—Americans as well as the rest. They seem to put on as many airs as some of our Southern brethren do, and, it must be confessed, with rather more reason. But the pompous boasting and swelling in either case resembles less the proud bearing of the lion as he clears the desert with the sweep of his royal eye, than the pole-cat equally *exclusive* by the sweep of its odorous tail.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has "authority" for saying that Senator CAMERON did not go to Washington "to barter in JOHNSON'S patronage;" that "he will vote for nominations only when he is convinced they will serve the highest public interests, but in no case will Senator CAMERON urge the application of any man for appointment to office in the gift of the President."

Consul to Copenhagen.

The selection by the President of Charles Stewart to be Consul at Copenhagen, is one that reflects credit on the appointing power. Mr. Stewart is the son of the venerable Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, Fayette county, in this State, whom we congratulate on this event. During the war he was Paymaster in the Navy, and whether on ship or shore followed the Union flag and defended the principles of the Republican party. As a piece of personal history, we will say, the part he took in the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Pittsburgh last fall cost him his commission. But for that act we are inclined to excuse the appointing power for the handsome manner it has treated Mr. Stewart in conferring upon him his new appointment. Mr. Stewart will be a worthy representative of our country at his new post of duty—the only Pennsylvanian who holds a similar position. We understand he will shortly leave with the view of entering on its duties.

THE story of the frightful things generated in the "waterfalls" by the warmth of the head, is pronounced nine parts hoax, the other part not much better, nevertheless destructive to the chignon trade. The idea was borrowed from England, where some doubt still remains whether there may not be something in it more than purchasers and wearers bargain for.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* avers that the Democrats are confident of carrying Connecticut by three thousand and of beating Barnum by seven hundred. While this is not so clear, it is unquestionably true that the contest will be a close one. The Republicans expect to carry the State.

THE new law relative to the Supreme Court provides that the Chief Justice and his associates shall be allotted among the existing circuits by order of the court, and whenever a new allotment becomes expedient or necessary, the court, if in session, shall make the same, and if not in session, it shall be made by the Chief Justice himself, and be binding till the next term and till a new allotment is made by the court. The law also provides that the court shall appoint its own marshal.

SOUND—The *Tribune* concludes an article on "going to farming" thus: "If every man in business, who can spare $1,000 up to $10,000, would employ that amount in buying land—a homestead, if possible—and let it be deeded directly to his wife, he would signally lessen the probability of his dying in an almshouse and being buried at the expense of the town. Few men will deem this worthy of consideration; we do."

ONE OF THE BOYS.—A youngster came home after having a glorious time in the puddles, his face all aglow, and his rubber boots full of water. The punishment of staying in the house for the remainder of the day did not seem very hard at first; but as his little heart warmed up with the recollection of the triumphs of the morning, when he had waded deeper than any of his playmates dared to, he could not bear the restraint any longer, and went to his mother saying: "Please, mother, whip me and let me go out again!"

A HEAVY TICKET.—The Democrats of Connecticut have selected for their prominent candidates this spring men who can afford to pay tolerably heavy electioneering expenses. The wealth of five of these candidates, State and Congressional, is estimated as follows: James E. English, $1,000,000; Edward B. Mosely, $300,000; Julius Hotchkiss, $300,000; Wm. H. Barnum, $600,000; Richard D. Hubbard, $250,000. Total, $2,250,000. English, Hotchkiss and Barnum are large manufacturers, Mr. Mosely is a retired merchant, and Mr. Hubbard is a lawyer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We hear that a Radical daily, with ample capital, will soon start in Louisville, Ky. The *Colored Kentuckian*, managed by three colored men, J. P. Samson, P. H. Murray and Rev. Dr. Butler, has started here as a weekly. The Lexington *Statesman* and Maysville *Republican*, new Radical dailies, promise very well.

The Special Claims Commission of the War Department, composed of Gens. Canby, Holt and Hunter, have stricken from the list, nearly two hundred cases as being barred by the act ordering no settlement of any claims for damages arising from the operations of armies within the limits of the rebel States.

Hog cholera prevails to a considerable extent in various parts of Illinois. A letter from St. Clair county says that "although the cholera is not as fatal as it was two years ago, yet it causes serious loss. There is hardly a farmer in this section but what loses from one to five a day from this cause. The cholera also prevails among the chickens and turkeys."

Chicago is still maintaining its reputation for the criminal facility with which divorces are obtained. Eight cases were disposed of on the 7th. Six decrees of divorce were obtained; one was dismissed and one referred to a Master in Chancery for further hearing. The "social evil" is on the increase in Chicago in more forms than one. This and the liquor traffic, which is carried on by 2,000 saloons, are producing great and wide-spread demoralization.

A petroleum company is putting up an iron steamer 60 feet long here, for the use of its petroleum wells near Tembez, in Peru.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont has bought, and will finish and equip at once, the Memphis and Little Rock road. From Memphis, through Arkansas and Texas to El Paso, the whole line will be rapidly finished.

One of the circus riders at Robinson's circus, in Chicago, on a wager, rode one of the circus horses from the bottom to the top of the circular stairs leading to the dome on the Court House. The dome is one hundred feet from the landing. The stairs are not more than four feet wide, and the banisters not more than three feet high. The daring performance attracted a large crowd.

Two brothers, named Jacob and Johnston Barnock, men of high standing and fine education, residing at Larcoxie, Mo., between whom a bitter feud had existed for a long time, met a few days since near the residence of the latter, both heavily armed, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting for several minutes. Both finally fell to the ground from sheer exhaustion. Some neighbors passing along shortly after found the elder brother, Jacob, dead, and the younger so badly mangled that he cannot survive.

A portion of a raw onion eaten just before retiring to rest will insure refreshing sleep to persons suffering from lungs overburdened with oppressive and irritating matter.

It is not "a mere newspaper story" that the outcry about the crawling chignous is spoiling that particular branch of business in New York. The Broadway shops that deal in them have not had a customer for days, and in more than one case orders have been issued to stop the manufacture of them. The importation of the raw material also will, probably, exhibit a sudden falling off.

Says a New York letter: Novelty upon novelty is announced at the Ritualist Church of St. Albans. The newest is a penitential service, every Wednesday evening, when the lights are extinguished on the altar, the *miserere* sung, and various other picturesque peculiarities are indulged in.

A New England paper discussing etiquette in church, well says, that it would be more becoming for persons sitting at the head of a pew to move along and give seats to ladies than to disturb the audience by filing out and filing back.

Table Rock, Niagara Falls, has been blown away by order of the town of Clifton. Unnumbered newspaper men will thank the citizens of Clifton for finally removing this unfortunate "Rock." It has been falling away and changing its contour for a dozen years or more, every change compelling a fresh description.

The opening of the Chicago tunnel is to be celebrated on St. Patrick's Day, on which account it has been suggested it should be called "St. Patrick's tunnel." With a little old rye added, this would do.

STATE ITEMS.

The President has pardoned Luther Stewart, of Brush Valley, Indiana county, lately sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for passing counterfeit postal currency.

Louis W. Hall, Speaker, and Morrow B. Lowry, member of the State Senate, paid a visit to Col. A. K. McClure, at Chambersburg last week.

The reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* thus concludes his first day's report of a murder trial: "A member of the bar stopped us in our report to inquire if we knew of any newspaper man who had an annual ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad for sale. We were compelled to tell him we did not know of any one mean enough to sell such a railroad ticket. When we go in court houses it is to report, and not answer queries about railroad tickets. We are not a swindler, and don't associate with such characters."

The Beaver *Argus* says: On Friday last a colored preacher named Hamilton, of Bridgewater or Fallston, we believe, was arrested and committed to the jail of this county for marrying a colored man named Penny to a white girl by the name of Duck. The "wedded pair" reside in or near Fallston, and have for some time back been occupying the same house. The Justice who committed Hamilton was evidently laboring under an erroneous impression of the law in such cases made and provided; for our statutes attach no penalty for marrying or giving in marriage, be the parties white, black, or mixed, provided only that they are of full age. On being advised of this the Sheriff released Hamilton, who, it is said in addition, denies having joined the parties in wedlock at all. If married by any one, he alleges, the ceremony was performed by some one else.

Messrs. Orth & Lehycon, of Connellsville, have purchased of the Chartiers Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Canonsburg, the buildings lately erected there, and intend completing the mills at once, so as to have them running by the 1st of June.

Aid for the Destitute Southerners.

A Response to the General Appeal.

A correspondent has sent us the following communication, enclosing five dollars. The appeal from the starving South for aid is an urgent one, and commends itself to the charitable and humane. All money sent to this office will be transmitted to the Southern Famine Relief Committee of New York. "Charity's" suggestion relative to a public meeting is commended:

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR: A number of gentlemen of my acquaintance are willing to subscribe towards relieving the widows and orphans of the South who are represented as in a destitute condition. Would it not be well to call a meeting and start a subscription? Enclosed is my contribution to start the matter. Please call attention at once to this important subject.

CHARITY.

PERSONAL.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of presidential candidates, says: Among the names cited for the Presidency anew, I hear those of Charles Francis Adams, John Lothrop Motley, U. S. Grant, General Thomas, and Admiral Farragut. So far as things seem, Grant can be President if he wishes to; but the best of his friends would be saddened to see him aspire beyond the service he adorns, and in which lies his amplest and proudest history.

—The funeral of the late Prof. John H. Alexander, of Baltimore, was conducted in a novel manner, in accordance with a request made before he died. At 6 o'clock Monday evening the body was removed from his residence by six persons, followed by his relatives and friends on foot, to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, where religious services were read. The body remained in the Church until midnight, shortly after which hour it was borne to St. Paul's cemetery, where, after the reading of the burial services, as the clock struck one, in the midst of a pelting hail storm, the coffin was lowered in the vault.

—An exchange tells the following characteristic story of the poet writer: On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire Railroad, and during the conversation, Whittier's friend—who is also a member of the Society of Friends—told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistence with the peace doctrines of that Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two friends arrived at their parting place, when Whittier shaking his friend's hand, said: "Moses, if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound."

—The death of J. D. B. De Bow is denied in a note from R. G. Bramwell, who says: I think it my duty to contradict the statement. The editor is now living and full of statistical energy. His brother, Mr. Franklin De Bow, died in New York a few days ago. The brief obituary notice in the *Times* of this morning is complimentary, but premature.

—The majority of visitors to Rome this winter are Americans. They people the hotels; they visit churches and galleries; they patronize the fine arts; they give soirees and balls; and they visit the environs in monstrous parties and at monstrous speed, as was the case last week, when fifty or sixty American ladies and gentlemen, in four carriages, under the safe guidance of Father Smith, of the Propaganda College, Honized Albano, Arricia, Genzano, Castle Gondolfo, the lakes of Albano and Nemi, Marino, Grotto Ferrata, and Frascati, all in one day.

—The Portland *Press*, in a leading article, brings out Senator Fessenden as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and the Boston *Post* copies the article and alludes to the distinguished Senator from Maine in most commendatory terms.

—Mr. Charles Noyes has just bought in New York City a baby elephant, paying therefor the snug sum of $10,000. Mr. Noyes will immediately commence training the young wonder for a circus career.

—A Louisville newspaper, in noticing the return of Humphrey Marshall to that place, adds that "the bar of Louisville is to be congratulated on this accession to its strength." The Chicago *Times* wants to know which bar?

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists,

85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physician informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this time I was induced by the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 30. THFS

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

RELICIOUS.

☞ CHRIST M. E. CHURCH—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach in this Church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. G. W. SCHAEFFER, D.D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Seventh street, TO-MORROW, (Sunday, 17th). Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.—Rev. H. B. KNIGHT, of Cleveland, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, ALEXANDER CLARK, at 7½ P. M. Religious services every evening next week in the Lecture Room.

☞ PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will preach in the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., a Sermon appropriate to the present Extended and Glorious Revival of Religion, from the text: "And Yet There is Room." In the Evening at 7½ o'clock, a Sermon under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

☞ REV. ISAAC AIKEN.—AT A Meeting of the friends of Rev. Isaac Aiken, held March 11, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Pittsburgh Conference of the Pittsburgh M. E. Church, at their late session in Massillon, Ohio, have expelled Rev. Isaac Aiken from membership in the Conference and Church, and *Whereas*, we believe the action of the Conference in this matter, was the result of prejudice and excitement, originating in the clamor of interested parties, and that the course of the Conference in refusing a postponement, to enable a Christian Brother, disabled by sickness, sufficient time to prepare for his defense, is an outrage upon the rights of Brother Aiken, and calculated to alarm all who are connected with the Church, therefore

Resolved, That during a series of years in which Rev. Isaac Aiken was the Pastor in charge of the station to which we belonged, and at which we worshipped, his conduct, as an able and efficient Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ and like example as a humble and consistent Christian Brother, has been such as to meet our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That while we express no opinion upon the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against Brother Aiken, and do not wish to be understood as approving or disapproving of the course he thought proper to pursue in the embarrassing and disparaging circumstances in which he was placed. We nevertheless cordially and heartily extend to him our sympathies and brotherly sympathy in his misfortunes, and shall, notwithstanding the action of his prejudiced judges, receive and treat him as we have heretofore, with that consideration and confidence, which his Christian character and conduct justly entitle him.

Resolved, That, until Brother Aiken has had a fair and impartial trial, the action of the Conference should be treated as of no binding force on all who believe fair play and are desirous of the permanency of Methodist institutions.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those members of the said Conference, who so nobly stood up in behalf of the rights of a sick and absent Brother.

Joseph Slack,	Henry Pratt,
Geo. R. Riddle,	E. D. Riddle,
Jno. A. Scott,	Alfred Slack,
Hugh McKelvy,	T. F. Grubbs,
Hugh Ward,	D. McKee Lusk,
Jas. B. Orr,	W. B. Slack,
Simon Drum,	W. Glass,
Jno. McMullen,	W. K. Gallagher,
Saml. Osburne,	A. Y. Gallagher,
C. V. Hogg,	G. R. McLaughlin, Jr.,
George Raymer,	T. M. Grubbs,
W. R. Horner,	Wm. P. Gibson,
Hugh Lusk,	S. H. Horner,
Jas. H. Riddle,	John G. Workman,
Geo. D. Riddle,	John Slack,
J. O. S. Golden,	Hugh B. Murphy

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Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the northwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

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Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

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Hats for the fathers to suit the spouses;
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Hats good looking on everybody;
Hats that become your "style of beauty,"
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Hats for those who keep a retreat,
Hats for those who pulpits fill,
Hats for those who cure or kill,
Hats for those who buy or sell,
Hats and caps for clerks as well;
Hats for farmers, stout and strong,
Hats for singers for a song,
Hats for sailors, hardy tars,
Hats for those who run the cars,
Hats for the wardens, stewards or priest,
Hats for those who sit in the East,
Hats for men of every class,
Who deal in corn, wine, oil or brass,
Hats of every size and shape,
Color, quality, shade or make;
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And mind you now 'tis no delusion,
They must be sold! so come and see;
The hats and caps they can't be lower
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NEW PERCALES.
NEW POPLIN LUSTRES.
NEW COLORED ALPACAS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
TABLE LINEN.
PILLOW CASE COTTON.
CHECK.
CASSIMERE.
CLOAKING.
CORSETS.
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GLOVES.
HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c., &c.

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he Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

ecture-Room Talk, Delivered by Hon- Ward Beecher, in the Lecture-Room Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

me of the gentlemen who addressed the ting said it seemed to him that on the Fri- evening previous, Mr. Beecher, in speak- of the duty of conversation with impeni- sinners, left the impression on some minds he did not regard it as a matter of much portance. Mr. Beecher responded as fol- s:

ly position here is that of a teacher, and merely that of an exhorter. I have been cious of the errors of others in giving in- riminate exhortations; and it has been a gency of mine, therefore, to take occasion, on any truth was offered, not so much to rce the thing that was obvious, and that been correctly stated, as to add the next e, or some side view, or whatever explana- s and discriminations might be needed, to aden the knowledge of Christians and make arious. It may be, as this gentleman says, I left the impression that I undervalued privilege of personal and religious conver- ion; but it certainly was not because I really undervalue it, for I put the highest value n it.

et there is a class of men that we often et, who might be called, not so much reli- us talkers as religious chatterers. I have self suffered from their inflictions. Men, re are, who, when they talk, go off like a tchman's rattle, and with a sound as dry and rp. I have been in revivals of religion ere the whole instruction seemed to run on duty of talking with impenitents, till it med as if the whole duty of Christians con- ted in hunting up sinners and running them wn with talk. Not that it was not a duty to k; but all other things were left out of view, I there was not sufficient breadth and quali- ation given to the teaching.

Now, in the first place, I do not think it to be rybody's duty to talk. I think that God's ts in creation are as manifest as Go's gifts the Pentecostal day, when some had the gift language, others the gift of interpretation, ers the gift of teaching, and others the gift exhortation. There are many persons, I ppose, who in going to speak to other per- s on the subject of religion, go directly across grain of their nature. And yet they have almost gifts of usefulness in other directions- o not say that persons should not overcome ir repugnance to conversing with others on s subject; but they should not do that to the glect of those instruments that are strongest them. There are others, persons who are pre- inently ordained in their nature and birth for versation. I remember some men now who re almost never without conversation; and I nost never remember to have heard them talk edifyingly.

Our attention is called in Scripture to religi- s exercises that are for religious edification: d he who finds that he has power to build a on up by his talking, has a usefulness that is ighter to be neglected and put in a napkin. me men have not that upbuilding power of versation. Other men have it pre-eminently. ey have such an insight into people, they ve such a sense of times and seasons, they ve such a power of putting the truth in an ailable form, that men can take it without sitation, and digest it as it were. There are ordained men that are ordained of God from de birth to be teachers in this way.

Now, many persons say, "If I had the gift of quence, and could stand up and speak, I nk I would give everything in the world." I uld have all such persons understand that ile if they are able to speak to edification y should do it, yet that is not the only way which a man can be useful. Because a man not talk or pray to edification publicly, it s not follow that he cannot make his contri- tion to the cause of God. There are ways in ich silence is most effectual, and example is st influential. Those are not the only useful n who have gifts of speaking.

There are various ways in which men may useful without prejudice to the gift of speak- and without undervaluing our duty in re- d to it. But I want you to understand that have a duty of conversation. And I add to hat if you have no remarkable power of t direction, it does not necessarily take away n you the privilege of usefulness. There other ways of doing good. Silence; exam- ; a spirit of Christ, that hardly knows how vocalize itself, and yet that pervades the ce, and makes itself felt in all that the man s who is possessed by it—you will find it in judgment day that these were sowing seed the time. Not, however, that, if you can ak, you should speak less, but that, if you not speak, you should not think that you not work in the Master's vineyard.

ow, a few words more on this subject. I sk that an ingenuous and modest young per- , that speaks to another person on the sub- of religion, often takes up a heavier cross, practices a greater self-denial than many ers would in making a pilgrimage to Jerusa- . I know it because I have gone through You would not think it from the facility t ease with which I speak now, from long ctice, but so it was. I remember when I tried to do my Christian duty. I remem- when I was first asked to lead in prayer, ll the air between heaven and me seemed to under the piston of a condenser, and crowd- right down on my head. I should not have more as though I was suffocating. I ped, literally, and said, "No sir." I felt fully. I was perfectly paralyzed. And n when a teacher of mine was asked next to , with a sort of gentle submission he said, will try," and knelt down and made a prayer. it was worse than all to me; for I had known history. He had been a poor hostler's boy Canada. Pat. Davies found him a book-store and boarding, and in making changes he showed h an aptitude for arithmetic, and in reply to stions gave tokens of such an arithmetical t, that the Professor became interested in a, and hired him for a servant. His fidelity ntly had him appointed to West Point, ere he remained until he was turned away account of a Christmas spree. He was af- wards my teacher. I owe much to him. He till living. I said to myself, "Here is a ister's son, who has all his life long been er Christian instruction, and he is asked to y, and he won't; and here is a poor boy who er had any Christian instruction in his early s, that never had any father or mother that knew anything about, and he is asked to ke a prayer, and he turns around and makes ' it almost killed me. I look back without reach upon it. I do not think I did wrong. was all perfectly natural."

But the next time I was having my nerves ained up, and saying, "If they ask me to y, I will pray." And if I had to choose be- een being whipped with thirty-nine lashes making that prayer, I think I should have d, "Give me the thirty-nine lashes." If it had n a choice between being put on bread and ter in close confinement for a week and king that prayer, I should have said, "Give close confinement and bread and water." fered greatly in spirit. I was acutely sensi- e to conscience, to praise and blame, to ame, to pride, and all of them were running d in my mind, like so many colts in an open ture lot.

recollect afterwards, undertaking to talk to man on the subject of religion. He was a ular engineer, and it would not have been if so much for him to storm Fort Fisher as it for me to confront him. I felt as though was not half as big as he was, and that if he ded on me suddenly, I should be annihi- ed! I crept up to him cautiously, tremb- ngly, and in a way that I am sure excited compassion and do tracked me with good- lon, yes with pity, evidently. And yet I that I had done my duty. It is very hard a person to take up his cross and do what thinks to be his duty.

For instance, it is hard to talk on the subject religion to those who are in our own family. s exceedingly hard for a wife to speak to her sband. It is equally hard for a husband to ak to his wife. Not in all cases, but in some es; and in some cases it is harder. And in religious matters, wo confide in each other, we trust each other, we are open-breasted with each other; and it is not fair to take advantage of our knowledge one of another, to talk to each other as we would to an outsider to whom we are under no special obligation. There is a law of delicacy and re- spect here which ought not to be disregarded.

on the subject of their soul's salvation, it is still more your duty to live so that you will have something to say. And these truisms that are bandied about everywhere do not amount to talking. And as we are *to watch unto prayer*, so are we to watch unto edifying conversation. I am speaking of cases where conversation is in some sense ministerial.

I now pass to a department in which every- body, it seems to me, can do something. I re- fer to daily family conversation. It seems to me that every person who has any degree of se- riousness, any conscientious sensibility, any Christian love and zeal, will in his daily round of intercourse say something and do something which shall manifest these feelings. It seems to me that his business will be judged from a high stand-point, and that his social life will have an elevated tone. It seems to me that his hopes, his fears, his burdens, his endeavors, his mistakes, his temptations, his deliverances, his insight into God's Word, his knowledge of prayer, his memory of evils, his recollection of blessings, all his thoughts and feelings will be tinged and dyed with the same Christian spirit. I can hardly think it possible for two Christians to live together under the same roof, or to be associated in the same business, week after week and month after month, and yet neither of them have anything that comes from Chris- tian experience which he offers the other.

I think that every person ought, so far as pos- sible, to find companionship and friendship which turns on religious congeniality. Young men ought to find somebody that they can talk with naturally and easily. They ought to form associations, where the pivot, the starting- point, of conversation, shall be moral, religious truth. It may be that other friendships will be broader and more absorbing; but every man ought to have somebody with whom he can talk naturally and easily on the subject of religion.

Q. An acquaintance of mine tells me that he has always found, when the time came for him to speak to a person on the subject of religion, that he had a sort of horror. I confess that I am the same, and I have felt the same thing; is it a general feeling?

This longing is a peculiar thing. Some have it, and some do not; but where you do have it, it is a pretty good sign that you are in a state of mind to talk. It may not be that the soul to whom you talk are in a state of mind to hear what you say; but the wisdom that springs from our feel- ings is better than the dry light that we get from the understanding. Where your heart takes hold of persons, and you think about them, and pray for them, and brood over them, and they are continually in your thoughts, and you clothe them with the garment of your affection, then in conversation with them your tones are more gentle and winning, your themes are more ap- propriate, and the applications of which you say are wiser, generally, than you could make them, probably, under any other circumstances. Dry talk, talk without any feeling in it, does not do much good; but where you find a person that you hunger after, you need not be afraid to talk to him.

I am not superstitious about this. My own experience corroborates it. I often know when I am going to succeed in my ministrations, as certainly as I know anything. In many cases, when speaking of an audience, I have that in me that says, "I will carry them, and nothing can hinder it," and I do carry them when I feel so. Sometimes, in periods of revival, I am clothed with a victorious power, and am con- scious of it. There are cases in which I see persons whose souls I yearn to save, and it seems as though the Spirit of God came with power; it seems as though I were ten times as strong as Samson was when he lifted the gates of the city; it seems as though I could lift ten thousand gates, and bring these persons to the Lord Jesus Christ.

I do not put any particular emphasis on this experience. If one has it, he has great cause to be thankful; but if he has it not let him not mourn. Let every man take that which has been given him, and be content. God makes sparrows to sing, and they sing as sparrows; he makes blue-birds to sing, and they sing as blue-birds; he makes robins to sing, and they sing as robins; he makes wood-thrushes and larks to sing, and they sing in the way that they were made to sing. They are all members of a great choir, and each carries his part, and each sings sweeter and better in singing accord- ing to his own nature, than he would if he un- dertook to copy the style of some other bird- singer;

Now, there is some way in which you can add Christ's cause; and if you are in earnest you can find out which way it is. There are many ways of usefulness, and it is essential that you should ascertain which way you can pursue the most efficiently; and that you can do by a diligent trial of our various gifts. In some way every man should work for the building up of the kingdom of God in his fellow-men.

Q. Does not the difficulty which is experi- enced by wives and husbands and friends in speaking to each other, and by parents in speak- ing to their children, on the subject of religion, often arise from the consciousness which they have of the imperfection of their lives, and of the inconsistency of their conduct with the in- structions which they fain would give?

There may occasionally be a feeling of that kind; but it does not cover the whole ground. Sometimes the reverse is the case. I have known persons who turned their infelicities of disposition and conduct to a good account. I have known passionate men that flew off the handle easily, and that when they calmed down, would say, "My dear boy, it is a source of in- finite mortification to me that I am subject to such an unhappy temper; now take warning of your father;" and it has done the boy a great deal of good. I have known men that signed the temperance pledge because their fathers drank too hard. I have known a great many in- stances of that kind. On the other hand, there are cases in which parents feel, "If my chil- dren do not know by my conduct in the house- hold that religion is to me the most important thing, no words that I can speak will impress its importance on them."

My father did not need to speak to me to im- press me with the importance of religion. The way he lived, the spirit he manifested. He had no *religiousness*; he was very careless in this re- gard—so careless that I was shocked at times. I have been horror struck at things that I have seen him do in the pulpit, when prayer was going on. I have seen him do things as prayer- time in the family that did not seem to me rev-

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☞ NEURALGIA AND ALL PAINS IN the Head or Face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REME- DY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market st.

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Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS AFTERNOON, March 16th, Grand Family Matinee. The beautiful drama of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
TO-NIGHT, last appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
GREAT FAREWELL BILL.
THE DRUNKARD, OR, THE FALLEN SAVED.
AND
THE GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW.
Monday—The Queen of Comedy, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS—The Wonder and Cleopatra.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, March 16th, 1867, sixth night of Mr. OTTO VON HOYM, supported by the PITTS- BURGH TURNERS—The great sensational play of
HEART AND DOLLAR.
In Four Acts and Eleven Pictures, with Song, by Cohnheim, concluding with a
GREAT TURNER EXHIBITION,
Executed by the Pittsburgh Turn Verein.
Monday, March 18—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Hoym.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of
MR. FRED. AIMS,
PONY SMITH, THE PITTSBURGH BOYS, NELLIE TAYLOR,
THE CARLE SISTERS, LAZELLE and KING,
And the entire Great Company of stars in a superb olio, and the military drama called
DOUGLASS ROBINSON.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Last Lecture of the Regular Course
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tuesday Evening, March 19.
SUBJECT: THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Season Tickets will be lifted at the door. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
JAS. B. SCOTT, | THOS. N. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, | JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr.
REV. F. JENNINGS, | OLIVER LEMON,
WM. P. HERBERT, | Committee.

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POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 18th and 19th.
The World-Renowned and only Genuine
Ike Barnett's African Serenaders,
Now on their most successful Tour through the States, prior to their departure for Europe, will give two of their Grand Minstrel Entertainments at the above named place. For particulars see bills of the day.
CHARLEY TURNER, Manager.
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CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Alle- gheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR
A Loan of $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty- three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby en- acted by the authority of the same*, That the Gover- nor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and required to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds therefor, and pledge wealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadel- phia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall be free from all taxation whatever, for State, munici- pal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars thereof in any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollar, payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor Gen- eral, and registered in the books of the Auditor Gen- eral, and to be transferable on the books of the Com- monwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if any, shall be paid on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Com- monwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bid- der: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for said loan shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or cer- tificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administra- tors, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, shall not be permitted or authorized to bid for the loan hereby au- thorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of mak- ing such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fidu- ciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of the Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
I. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thou- sand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforecit Act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Pro- posals for Pennsylvania State Loan," "Treasury De- partment, Harrisburg, Pa."

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; redeem- able in 5 years and payable in 10 years; and $10,000,000 redeemable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 redeemable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be ex- plicitly stated in the bid, and the bids must adhere thereto to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. Bids must be for sums in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from state, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
BREWERS,
MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our
Celebrated Ales and Porter,
Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade. Our
INDIA ALE
Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

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JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
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OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au21-1y

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.
I have on consignment and for sale to the Whole- sale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 lbs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
50 boxes choice New Cut Navy;
10 boxes Lotter's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10's Plug.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

NEW BACON—
HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING, &c., &c.
Arriving and for sale by
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345 LIBERTY ST.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
SQUARES, CALLIPERS, PLUMB BOBS, DRILLS, &c., of the best makes, for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE OUT.
ONE LOT EACH,
SILKS,
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BOYS' WEAR,
REMNANTS,
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PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.
The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING,
GOOD GOODS
AT
Reasonable Prices.
TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.
We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advan- tages of prompt settlements will be offered.
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54 Wood Street.
NEW GOODS
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Macrum & Carlisle,
19 FIFTH STREET,
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PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
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GENTS PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE COR- SETS, all sizes.
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NEW LACE COLLARS.
Dealers Supplied
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FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
JUST ARRIVED AT
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BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
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LACES, WHITE GOODS,
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BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.
MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS,
BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS,
CRAPES, MALINES, &c.
As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low prices to WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS.
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
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77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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HAS NOW OPEN
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1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-2c.
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WHITE PEQUID.
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DRESS GOODS, cheap.
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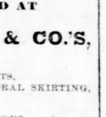
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OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
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Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
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GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
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WE OPEN TO-DAY
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CARPETS
ARE NOW BEING SOLD,
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UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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Keep on hand and manufacture to order,
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Horse and Mule Shoes,
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Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, same price as at works.
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Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Tool Gauges and Pumps, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds, Glass and Iron and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

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Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—A few weeks ago, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, this meeting was commenced. It was at first attended only by men, most of them young men. It was found to be both interesting and useful, quite a number of young men being there led to entertain and publicly express religious feelings and purposes. The lecture room of the church in which the meetings were held—Rev. Mr. Clarke's, First Methodist church, Fifth street—became too much crowded by the increased attendance, and the meeting was removed to the main room of the church, where it is now held daily for three-fourths of an hour, beginning at noon.

The meeting is attended by people of all ages, and of all the Christian denominations. We were present yesterday, as we had been several times before. The meeting is usually presided over by one of the young men; and its exercises are participated in by ministers and clergymen of the different denominations, with entire freedom and unanimity. All the exercises are brief. There does not seem to be any great excitement, certainly nothing approaching to confusion. Seriousness and attention are the characteristics of the meeting, as read in the countenances of those attending it. The addresses of speakers are plain, earnest appeals to the mind and heart, and so far as we could judge, designed and adapted to do good.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Rev. Henry D. Moore pastor, will preach in the Academy of Music, to-morrow morning, a sermon appropriate to the present extended glorious revival of religion, from the text: "*And yet there is room.*" In the evening, a discourse under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, from the text: "But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Services to commence at half past seven.

The Rev. James M. Platt has accepted the call to the Presbyterian (Old School) Church at Leetsdale, Presbytery of Allegheny City, and expects to take his pastorate charge during the latter part of the present month.

The Revs. James G. Carson and J. W. Bain, of the Presbytery of Chartiers, of the United Presbyterian Church, have tendered their resignations of their respective pastoral charges.

Last Sabbath twenty-one were received on profession of faith, four of whom were baptized, by the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

Andrew Leech was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon John Landerbach. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the accused to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

John Kelly, a young lad, was tried for the larceny of a number of admission tickets to Trimble's Varieties, on Penn street. The prosecution failed to show that the tickets were of any intrinsic value in themselves, although evidence was offered to show that they represented a certain value. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Gavin was indicted for the larceny of a shawl. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but as the defendant had already been some time in confinement, the Court sentenced her only to an imprisonment of five days in the county jail.

George Waters, colored, and Emma Clark, white, reputed man and wife, were jointly indicted for the larceny of wearing apparel from the house of Gabriel Simpson, also colored. The clothing formerly belonged to Simpson's wife, and was found, sold, and worn in the possession of defendants. Emma plead guilty; George plead not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the jurors on the present panel were discharged, with the thanks of the court, from further attendance. Court then adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of Spencer & Gerard vs. Irving Fire Insurance Company, being an action to recover an insurance policy for $5,000 on the Phoenix Brewery, in the Ninth ward, is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—No business of general importance was transacted in this court yesterday.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and a Number Injured.

The western Express train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, on Thursday last, after waiting two hours on their Eastern connection, left the Union depot about four o'clock P. M., and proceeding thirty-four miles west of the city, stopped for water at the tank west of Hanlon station. In starting the train, a coupling gave way, leaving several cars detached, and during the delay caused by re-coupling, the accommodation train, which was following a sharp curve, ran into the rear car of the Express train, instantly killing one passenger—Mr. G. H. Kilgore, a drover, residing at Port Washington, Ohio, and injuring several other persons more or less severely, though it is thought not fatally, besides several slightly. The officers of the road paid every possible attention to the wounded, and had those seriously hurt removed to the United States Hotel, in Allegheny, where proper medical attendance was secured, and everything done to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. At the last accounts those reported as dying were doing well. The slightly injured continued their journey westward on the train.

During the confusion which ensued after the accident, a young man named Edward Wilkes was detected while in the act of picking the pockets of several of the sufferers. He was arrested and taken to Steubenville, and last evening brought to this city and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Siezure of Oil Refineries.

United States District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, yesterday siezed the Oil Refinery and Coal Oil Distillery of Frisbee & Co., situated in La Breuff township, Erie county, for failing to make returns to the United States Collector of Internal Revenue of the Nineteenth Collection District. The articles seized were two hundred barrels of crude oil, fifty-nine barrels of refined oil, twelve barrels of naptha, eight barrels of residuum, one hundred and five empty oil barrels, and twenty cords of wood, together with all appurtenances appertaining to the Refinery. The parties manufactured out at the Refinery from September 1st, 1866, to February 1st, 1867, and failed to make any returns.

The District Attorney also siezed another Oil Refinery owned by the same parties, under the firm of H. O. Frisbee & Co., situated at Fairview, Erie county, for failing to make returns. Twenty-seven barrels of refined oil were siezed. The suit for libel in both cases will probably be heard before Judge McCandless to-day.

Death of Gen. Markle.

Gen. Joseph Markle, a highly esteemed citizen of Westmoreland county, died yesterday morning at his residence, near West Newton at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Gen. Markle at one time occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the State, and in 1844 was nominated by the Whig party for Governor, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Francis R. Shunk. He had a retentive memory, and his reminiscences of the early history of the State were a great source of pleasure to those who were intimat with him. The "whisky insurrection" and service in the United States forces on his father's farm, and although a mere boy at the time he retained a vivid recollection of the affair. In the war of 1812 he raised a militia company at his own expense, and served on the frontier.

PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held at their rooms in the Market House building on Wednesday, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President—George R. White. Vice Presidents—John Murdock, Jr., Moses Chess, Dr. A. H. Gross. Corresponding Secretary—Gen. James S. Negley. Recording Secretary—D. Bacon. Treasurer—George G. Negley. Dr. Depuy presented the society with a bottle of catawba wine, of the vintage of 1864, manufactured by himself, which was pronounced very fine, and a vote of thanks returned. The Annual Exhibition then adjourned till Wednesday morning next.

PRESENTATION TO A MINISTER.—The Hebrew Synagogue congregation, on Hancock street, on Thursday presented to their minister, Rev. L. Naumburg, with a flattering testimonial, in the shape of a purse containing four hundred dollars. A series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of the services of their pastor and gentleman, accompanied the gift. The educational and spiritual interests of the Jewish community here have been greatly enhanced by the labors of Mr. Naumburg.

THE Great Republic's splendors are in everybody's mouth, but it may not be generally known that the artists who supplied them, drove largely on Fleming, corner of Market street and Diamond. Notwithstanding the large number of passengers who will leave with her to-day, that have supplied themselves at his establishment with wines and liquors (as a measure of safety in view of the waters of the Mississippi,) he has plenty of the same sort left.

JUMPED THE TRACK.—As freight train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, while going east on Thursday, jumped the track near Hite's Station, and completely demolished a box car, containing oxyoile for the Soda Works. No person was injured. The passenger trains were delayed considerable in consequence of the accident.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

A Brief Description of a Great Boat.

Dimensions, Power and Appointments.

Great Rush of Visitors Yesterday.

For months past, visitors to the Monongahela wharf have regaled themselves with a view of the grand proportions of the new steamer Great Republic, which on to-day, will take her departure for the South, never to return to this port. Curiosity has been on tip-toe to get a glimpse at the interior of this gigantic steamer, whose colossal proportions have been the theme on every tongue interested in boating or Western waters, and to-day her principal owner, Captain Wm. B. Donaldson, proposes to throw her cabin and decks open to the public, for the inspection of all who may desire to call, and they will not be few. Various descriptions of the Great Republic have been published, but all have failed to give anything like a correct idea of the magnificence of the boat, the elegance of her appointments, and thorough finish of her workmanship. On one point, however, all agree, and that is, for beauty of architectural design, strength of motive power, carrying capacity and thorough workmanship, for model, her equal is not to be found on Western waters. This may seem strong language, but an unprejudiced inspection of the boat will fully substantiate it. The following description of the boat, the facts and figures being obtained from her builders and officers, will give our readers some idea of her magnificence:

THE HULL.

Was built by Messrs. E. & N. Porter, at their yards at Shousetown, and is a remarkable specimen of workmanship, for strength and durability. The dimensions are as follows: length on deck, 320 feet; length of keel, 281 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; 6 feet sheer forward and 5½ feet shear aft; extreme width over all 90 feet. Her timbers are 4½ by 11 inches, twelve and thirteen inches apart; plank, five inches thick; Dolphin bolts, main bottom and bottom decks, seventeen feet; main keelson, 12 by 24 inches; bulge keelson, 8 by 16 inches; floor keelsons, 6 by 12 inches, five in number on each side; centre bulkhead, 3½ inches thick; bearing, 5 by 6 inches; guard timber, 4 inches thick.

The model is faultless, her builders having in view the greatest speed ever attained by a western river steamer. Her bow is beautifully modeled, and her cut-water though not so sharp as a Damascus blade will yet cleave the water so evenly and silently that the element will be cheated of her approach. "Great Expectations" exists as to her speed, and if with the most perfect hull and the most powerful machinery ever put in a steamboat those expectations are not realized, our skilled mechanics will be mistaken for the first time in the history of steamboat building.

THE MOTIVE POWER

Of the Great Republic is to practical minds the most astonishing feature of the boat. She is provided with two of A. Hartupee's patent dupiex condensing engines. The two small cylinders are twenty-eight inches in diameter and ten feet stroke. The two large cylinders are fifty-six inches in diameter and ten feet stroke. The small cylinders are supplied directly from the boilers—the large cylinders by the exhaust steam from the small cylinders; consequently, all the power derived from the large cylinders is gained without any expense of fuel, which power is almost twice that of the small cylinders, and therefore gives a saving of about sixty per cent. of fuel, which is one of the heaviest expenses of running a steamboat. The manufacturer claims that with this kind of machinery boats can run on a much less quantity of water than with the high pressure engines, and consequently are much safer from explosion from the fact that they will carry a low pressure of steam on boilers of a much greater power. She is provided with seven boilers, forty-two feet long, each seven feet, and twenty-eight feet long, with four flues each, of the best material and workmanship. Her wheels are forty-feet in diameter, eighteen feet buckets with thirty inches face, and are a model of strength. The wheels are driven by cranks, one engine to each wheel, so that by working the engines in the opposite direction the steamer can work the stern end foremost, thus doing away with the necessity of placing a rudder at each end of the boat. The shafts and cranks, which weigh thirty-two tons each, are wrought iron from the forge of Joseph P. Haigh. Her chimneys are seven feet in diameter, and seventy-three feet high above hurricane deck.

THE CABIN

Of the Great Republic, which approaches in magnificence the storied palaces of the East, was designed and constructed by Charles Gerring, Esq. The extreme length of the cabin is two hundred and ninety feet, and is twenty-eight feet two inches wide. It contains fifty-four state rooms, each eight feet square, and fitted up in an elegant and comfortable manner, having wardrobe, wash-stand and toilet stand, and bed hung with spring mattresses. The promenades on each side of the cabin are five feet six inches wide, and between the promenades the cabin is sixty-four feet in width. The promenades are separated from the cabin by a row of columns on each side, seventy-two in number. These are adorned by beautiful arches, perforated and carved. The finish over the doors is a canopy, perforated and carved, and supported by columns. The locking-glasses in the ladies' cabin are six feet three inches in length by ten feet wide, and is elegantly finished, in keeping with the interior arrangements of the cabin. The office, which is a handsome specimen of architecture, is located in the centre of the cabin forward, and is actually a room of fifteen feet square, finished in walnut with perforated and carved facings. All the ornamental work in the cabin is highly enlightened with a skilful application of azure, white and gold. The general design of the cabin is strictly gothic, and although the work is elaborate it is not overdone.

The furniture of the cabin was made to order, of a handsome style of rosewood, and the carpeting is English velvet, furnished by McCallum & Schoonmaker, of New York; and cost $7,000. The whole expense for carpeting being ten thousand dollars. Suspended from the hurricane deck are ten elegant chandeliers, valued at five hundred dollars each, which, when burning, shed a brilliant light over the entire cabin, and will serve to give passengers an excellent opportunity of inspecting the splendid

OIL PAINTINGS,

By our talented townsman, Col. W. C. Wall. These paintings are sixty-six in number, and are chiefly transcripts from nature, while a few are copies. Among them are views from cincinnati, and also the semicircle over the office are three summer views on the Connaugh, near Bolivar, sketched by Mr. Wall. Running in by pairs—one on either side, the other on the forward end of the cabin, are views copied from lithographs; then two views on the Susquehanna, one being a bird's eye view, and the other a scene, taken from Dr. Kane's work; two marine views; two waterfalls, copied from nature; a bird's eye view on the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, and another on the Connaugh, both sketched by Mr. Wall; two views on the Mississippi—Island No. 10 Bend, and one on the Susquehanna, below Harrisburg, sketched by Mr. Wall; one view on Mr. J. M'D. Crossan's place, Hulton's station, on the Allegheny, and one on the Ohio, just below the city; two views on the Susquehanna, near Middleburgh; two fancy river scenes; a view on the Hudson, sketched from nature, and one from a map, copied; a view on the Allegheny, just above Pittsburgh, and one on the Ohio, near Wheeling; two views of Lake Erode and Fort Benton, Missouri, copied; a scene on the Tombigbee, and a marine view; a view on the Connaugh, and a river scene, both copied; a view on the Ohio, sketched from nature, and a fancy river scene; a view on the Ki-kiminetas, by Mr. Wall; a morning view, and a river scene, both copied; a view on the Monongahela, from nature; Lake Cochituvar and the Isle of Cyprus, copied; two original landscapes; two copies, one of which, the other will be seen on the Jersey Coast; views on the Ohio and Susquehanna, by Mr. Wall; two original autumn scenes; a view on the Ohio, below Manchester, and another on the Ohio, above Wheeling; two original autumn scenes, original; two sketches from the Connaugh, one on the Kiskiatacetas, and a sketch of Ohio Pile Falls, on Andy Johnson's farm, on the Youghiogheny, above Connellsville; two marine views, one of a light house on the coast; a Jersey prison ship; a morning view on the Susquehanna, and another showing the Conewago canal, below Harrisburg, by the same artist; a sunset scene, and Mr. Wall's two original autumn scenes; two American winter scenes, one from Wood's Run, and another an evening view on Lake Georgeo.

The cabin of the Great Republic will be supplied with the richest description of ware. The most attractive will be the display of plated silver ware, numbering four hundred pieces, which was got up in a style that reflects great credit upon the well known firm of Mead & Co., Philadelphia. For elegance of workmanship and design, this service is unsurpassed. It is made of nickel silver, and triple plated, and, aside from value, is more elegant and beautiful than if made of solid material. Messrs. Mead & Co., have expended much pains in getting up the several handsome designs they have given extensive attention to furnishing hotels and steamboats with ware, and have no doubt less, to extend their trade to the West and South.

Among the office furniture may be mentioned two safes, which are built in the office, and a number of other fine packages. It is sufficient to say they were furnished by Diebold, of this city, whose safes and salamanders have a worldwide reputation.

THE NURSERY AND TEXAS.

The nursery, which is immediately beneath the ladies' cabin, has fifteen rooms, neatly fitted up, and on the same deck are the wash rooms, ironing rooms, bath rooms, &c.

The Texas is one hundred and seventy-six feet long by twenty-six wide, and has a guard six feet wide all around. It contains ten rooms for passengers, besides accommodations for the entire crew.

CAPACITY.

The boat draws but four and a half feet water light, and has capacity for two thousand five hundred tons of freight.

OFFICERS.

The Great Republic will be commanded by Captain W. B. Donaldson, her principal owner, a gentleman and officer well calculated by education and experience for the position. He will be ably assisted by his brother-in-law, Capt. Sam. Barr, Jr., Chief Clerk, and Captain Charles A. Dravo, Cal. W. Bennett, Jr., and George W. Floyd, who will be associated in the office. This is an admirable combination of steamboat clerks—there being none superior to them in southern or western waters. The rest of the officers are as follows: Samuel McBride and Samuel Williamson, Pilots; William Parkes, Engineer; Wm. Mumbar, Second Mate; John Hartupee, First Engineer; J. Starr, Second Engineer; Stewart Gamble, Carpenter; Samuel W. Morgan, Steward; James Simmonds, Barkeeper.

BUILDERS AND FURNISHERS.

The following is a list of the builders of the boat and those who furnished her outfit, furniture, &c: Hull, by E. & N. Porter; machinery by A. Hartupee & Co.; cabin, Charles Gearing; boilers, Morrow & Bamhill; painting and gilding, O. H. Boggs & Co.; landscape painting, Colonel Wm. C. Wall; gilding decorations, mirrors, &c., J. J. Gillespie & Co.; bells, brass work, gas fitting, &c., A. Fulton's Sons & Co.; lines, outfit, &c., Caldwell & Berry; sheet iron, copper, tin work, cook stoves, &c., Fitzsimons & Morrow; cabin carpets, &c., M. Halstead & Co.; spars, flag staffs, &c., George W. Coffin; upholstery, Holtzman & Weidenhoft; carpets, &c., McCallum Bros.; block and rigging, Phillips & Downey; wire tiller rope, Evans, Gilmore & Dallas; glassware, J. B. Lyon & Co.; books and printing, W. S. Haven; hardware, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.; furniture, C. W. Woodwell & Sons; silverware, Mead & Co., Philadelphia; chandeliers, Miskey, Merrill & Thacker, Philadelphia; china ware, E. V. Houghwaut & Co., New York; pantry, cabin, &c., M. Halstead & Co.; Cincinnati; skylights of French plate glass, Wm. Coulter, Cincinnati; barber chairs and fans, John DeCamp, Cincinnati; stained cut glass for doors, &c., A. Jones & Co., New York.

The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh furnished the handsome and costly set of colors, whose dimensions and elegance are in keeping with the character of the boat. The Board of Trade also presented a grand piano, valued at one thousand dollars.

The entire cost of the boat and her appointments will approximate $350,000.

DEPARTURE TO-DAY.

Owing to the rapid falling of the river, Captain Donaldson has determined to leave with the Great Republic this afternoon for her future field of service. To our Southern and Western contemporaries we commend her as the beau ideal of beauty, strength and grandeur, with the further assurance that there is none now floating in Western or Southern waters that can compare with her. For elegance combined with speed and capacity the Great Republic outranks any boat now built, and when she is eclipsed in either respect Pittsburgh mechanics will be prepared to build equal if not superior to the best.

How she will yet be ascertained, but from the construction of her model and the immense force of her engines, we are safe to say she will not follow far behind the Great Republic in the race for the waters. We wish the officers a prosperous and successful trip, and will anxiously await a report of her first performances.

PIANO AND COLORS PRESENTATION.

At ten o'clock this morning, on behalf of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, Mayor W. C. McCarthy will present a handsome Steinway grand piano, valued at $1,000, and an elegant set of colors valued at $500 to Capt. Donaldson, of the Great Republic, on behalf of Captain Donaldson.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS.

Although notice was given in yesterday morning's daily papers that the Great Republic would not be open to public inspection until this afternoon, thousands visited her yesterday. Visitors came from the city and from all the neighboring towns, and at one time the crowd was so great that it extended half way up the wharf. The boat was crowded with a living mass from noon to dusk, and hundreds were compelled till return without getting on board, contented with an outside view of her immense proportions.

SECOND SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—On Thursday morning, March 19th, at the livery stable of W. S. Jackson, Fourth street, will be sold the balance of stock, comprising a large number of desirable horses, carriages, barouches, rockaways and buggies, coach barouche and buggy harness, saddles, brides, corn mill, cutting boxes, wagons, robes and covers, together with many other articles not necessary to mention.

SCOTCH HERRINGS caught off the Coast of Ireland bear no comparison to those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts, made to order, at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY ARRESTED.

A boy named John Schrouth, aged about eleven years, was arrested yesterday morning by officer Hess, of the Allegheny Police, for incorrigibility. The father and mother of the boy are very poor, and occupy rooms at the Home of the Friendless, on Webster street, in the Second ward, Allegheny. The lad, who lived at the Home, was very incorrigible of late, and constantly disturbed the inmates, and led the younger children into bad habits. It became so intolerable, that the lady in charge of the Home in charge, found it necessary to have him arrested. Being too young for the penitentiary, he will probably be sent by Mayor Morrison to the House of Refuge to-day.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared yesterday and made an information against a colored man named William H. Lucas, for passing counterfeit money. Mr. Swartzwelder alleges that Lucas passed on him a ten dollar counterfeit note on the Ridge Island Central Bank, of East Greenville. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. C. A. Boucher, of the firm of Shields & Boucher, grocers, on Smithfield street, made an information yesterday against a man named Liston for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that on the 12th inst. Liston got from him tea to the amount of $2 82, by representing that he was in the employ of Collins & Wright, and had money coming to him from them, all of which was false. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

SMASHED HIS CARRIAGE.

C. O'Neil, livery stable keeper on Webster street, lodged complaint yesterday before Alderman, for malicious mischief, alleging that the latter maliciously drove his dray against a carriage belonging to him, damaging the vehicle to the amount of forty-eight dollars, and causing the horse to run away, a short distance. Fifty-two dollars by last time, while the carriage was being repaired. The defendant was arrested by officer's hands for the arrest of Johnson, who resides at the corner of Webster and Bigget streets.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY OF OIL BARRELS.

A man named William Tate was arrested yesterday on two charges of larceny. The first information was made by Mr. W. A. Graham, of the firm of Graham & Spangler, oil dealers on St. Clair street, who alleged that Tate stole from the Allegheny wharf, on the 11th inst., six empty refined oil barrels, valued at thirteen dollars, and sold to the firm. Another information was made by Mr. James Mc-Bovich, of the firm of McBovich & Anderson, Liberty street, who also charged Tate with having stolen on the 12th inst., thirteen empty barrels, belonging to the firm, and valued at eighteen dollars. The accused had a hearing before the magistrate at Court, and failing to procure the necessary amount he was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Officer Hague yesterday morning arrested Rudolph and Rupert Drussedor, on a charge of the larceny of scrap brass, to the amount of fifty dollars, from James O'Hara, at Wood's Run. They were held to bail for a hearing on the 23d inst.

About that "Trouble on the Monongahela."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the *Chronicle* of yesterday, under the heading of "Trouble on the Monongahela," were statements that were incorrect in almost every particular. That the Old Line "has carried freight repeatedly, belonging to stockholders of the 'People's Line,' after being ordered to put it on board of that line" is false in the forbearance of our crew, and their efforts in locking the wheels of the Old Line boat, as your chronicle the sinking of the steamer Bennett. When about below Lock No. 4, the boats were again running side by side; a passenger on the Old Line boat was standing on the lower deck, was struck by a stone thrown by the 'long arm' of the People's Line compliment by throwing back at the person that he supposed struck him. The throwing of stones commenced by the crew of the Bennett. It was stopped immediately.

In regard to the disturbance on the Bennett on her subsequent trip by a Mr. Dougherty and another passenger named Chieftain, the latter is not Dougherty's a sober, industrious and quiet man, but is not in the employ of Chieftain as she is trying up to paint and repair preparatory to the opening of the Spring trade. Mr. Shunk is not now nor was he ever a employee of the Old Line. Mr. Dougherty was formerly an employee of the Old Line. Mr. Dougherty has never had any trouble with the passengers, but by Capt. Cox and his mates, Poundstone, and others of the Bennett's crew it became he had run on the Chieftain. The Cox and Poundstone and Poundstone' crept up to a Magistrate's office and swore his life against Mr. Dougherty, and he was bound over to keep the peace, and for threatening to thrash the ground with the Bennett's opposition line, and for taking up too much of your space and time, Mr. Editor, to go back to the origin of this trouble, but allow me to state that the Old Line has always made most accommodations of the Old Line, the ironclad principle of accommodating the public, and in justice to those that had lost freight and received damages since the loss of the Bennett, the Old Line has done all in her power to accommodate the public, and the valley of the Monongahela will be a lasting monument to the self-protection by establishing a line of packets of which they had some control; this was the cause of the advent of the People's Line, and is now governed by the farmers, the mechanics and manufacturers of the valley, the largest portion of the profits to the farmers, the mechanics and manufacturers of the valley, the largest portion of the profits into the lap of the great city of Pittsburgh. That it has a great interest in the final success of the People's Line, by the fact that the profits of the boats go to the stockholders, and distributed among the people, but like all great reforms, it has a mountain of difficulties to overcome, but the energy, the persistence and timidity of many that are really deeply interested; the penny saved and pound foolish policy of the few, and the persistent efforts of dealers and corrupt practices of the old line, not only makes our progress slow, but almost impossible, but by one of the manly efforts of the citizens of the valley in sustaining the line, and justice from the editors of our city papers, we can hope to see the interests of the paying public of the Monongahela valley is not now more than half supported, and that the people will make a stir, simply owing to the presence of the People's Line, and the want of support given to this line, and if they see proper to bestow their patronage on the worst monopoly that ever oppressed a community, all they will have to do is to let the Old Line and line.

Yours respectfully, R. ABRAMS.

Captain of the steamboat Chieftain.

COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.—A fine assortment of these famous gloves at H. Oppenheimer's, 88 Wood street.

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.—There is perhaps no institution of learning in this country so widely known and so extensively patronized as the Iron City College of this city. The records of the College show an attendance, during the past ten years, of upwards of fifteen thousand students, representatives of thirty-three States of the Union. Young men come thousands of miles and from the remotest parts of the country to attend this Commercial College, the advantages afforded by its system of practical actual business training, which has given it such a pre-eminence over all other similar institutions throughout the country.

REGENT CRAVAT—Neat and elegant, to be had at H. Oppenheimer's Gents Furnishing Emporium, 88 Wood street.

SWORN TO BEFORE HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.—INDIAN HERB DOCTOR—Dear Sir: Supposing that others afflicted as I have been may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your medicines and treatment, I am induced to make the following statement: For a long time I have been afflicted with consumption, said to be in the last stage by many doctors. They all failed to cure me. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. My coughing, spitting blood, pain in the chest, are all gone. My voice is quite restored. I feel as strong as ever, and from having been reduced to a skeleton, I have gained twenty-one pounds since I commenced taking his medicine.

As I experienced so much benefit from the use of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicines, I feel as though I could not say enough in their praise, and I feel thankful to God, the author and preserver of my life, that he has guided me to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

MICHAEL CONNOR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor, in and for the said city of Pittsburgh, this 25th day of February, 1867.

WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

TOM THUMB TIES.—A choice and always fashionable tie, for sale by H. Oppenheimer, 88 Wood street.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY A NEW TREATMENT AND THEORY.—The vile destroyer of the parent's hope, this fell monster, the devourer of mankind! There are thousands daily suffering from the early stages of this destroying malady, who could be thoroughly cured while in its infancy, by applying the proper remedies, who, if aware of the fatal results, would take immediate steps to check it in the bud.

Oh, how many thousands who are but slightly troubled with this irritation of the throat and air passages this day, will be moulding in the silent dust before the expiration of twelve months, through gross carelessness on their part.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balsams as have no strife
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hand we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well used, are our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea—
These shall speak in touching power,
Of Healing and Health to thee.

The Indian Herb Doctor will describe diseases, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. Office, 194 Liberty street.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Gent's Linen Shirt Fronts at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., the inventor of the sewing machine, in granting licenses to others to use his patents, reserves the right to manufacture his machine he licenses, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Empire, Singer, Weed & Co., by virtue of which he has incorporated all that is valuable in them all, into what is known as "The Howe," thus making it the perfection of sewing machines. A ring at the perfection of sewing machines. A ring at the perfection of sewing machines. A ring at